

**YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS EXPERIENCING
HOMELESSNESS IN MANCHESTER NH:**

Prevalence and Characteristics Analysis

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The Goal is to End Youth Homelessness

Youth and Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness in Manchester NH: Prevalence and Characteristics Analysis

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Disclaimer

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Introduction

The Manchester Continuum of Care (CoC) would like to better understand the nature of youth and young adult (YYA) homelessness in the community in order to identify and implement the right policies and interventions to prevent and end it. As an important first step, this report synthesizes the best currently available data, those data that are already collected through regular program operations, annual census, or previously commissioned evaluation efforts. This will then help us to identify gaps in our understanding, plan additional information collection, and complete a more comprehensive Community Needs Assessment (CNA).

Prevalence

Prevalence estimates will describe the size and scope of YYA homelessness in the CoC. They are often based on Point In Time (PIT) methods, which count the number of individuals experiencing homelessness at a given point in time, or annual service counts captured by the local Homelessness Management Information System (HMIS). Additional estimates may come from YYA-serving programs, school systems, other systems of care, national surveys, or by using well-regarded national averages.

A prevalence analysis attempts to answer one key question:

How many YYA are experiencing homelessness and housing instability?

This report uses terms broadly to capture as many YYA as possible and include data relevant to as many stakeholders as possible. We include experiences on the street and in homelessness programs, as well as “couch-surfing” and other terms that often fall into “at-risk” categories of homelessness. We also share PIT, annual, sector-specific, and estimated counts.

Working Definition of YYA Homelessness: *A person 24 years of age or younger who is not in the physical custody of a parent or legal guardian, and who is sleeping in places in which people are not meant to live, staying in shelters, transitional living programs, temporarily staying with others (“couch surfing”), or staying somewhere that does not meet their basic physical or psychological needs, and does not have a safe and stable alternative.*

Working Definition of YYA At Risk of Homelessness: *A person 24 years of age or younger who is living alone or in a family currently under threat of eviction or experiencing significant financial instability; currently or formerly under warrant, control, or restrictions from the court or incarceration system; currently or formerly involved with the child welfare system; pregnant or parenting; live in a family with active substance use or instances of perceived mental or physical violence; or identify as Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender or Queer (LGBTQ), Black, Indigenous, or a Person of Color (BIPOC), or as a member of a refugee population.*

Characteristics

Characteristics data show which subpopulations in Manchester enter, experience, and exit homelessness. This helps policymakers and programs understand why YYA experience housing crises in the first place; how certain populations experience homelessness differently than others; where to target specific resources; and how to better communicate with a variety of community stakeholders. The primary data sources are similar to those that inform our prevalence analysis, but we rely on different data elements. They also incorporate a broader array of data from public sources, including the census, child welfare, education, and juvenile justice, as well as reports concerning the overall community population.

A characteristics analysis attempts to answer the following question:

Which populations and experiences are represented among YYA experiencing homelessness?

Our characteristics analysis assumes certain national trends are present in Manchester and acknowledges that program reporting requirements often target certain populations—making it more likely that we have data concerning those populations. These factors mean that our data includes both an analysis and information collection bias that we will need to incorporate in the design of our more comprehensive CNA.

Common Special Population Foci: *Minors, BIPOC, LGBTQ, Parenting, Commercially or Sexually Exploited (CSE), Child Welfare-Involved, Court-Involved, Un- or Underemployed, Out of School or Dropped Out, Physically or Developmentally Disabled YYA, Diagnosed with a Mental Health disorder, Substance Use Disorder, Immigrant, Refugee, Unsheltered, and High-System Using YYA.*

Prevalence Of Homelessness Among YYA In The Manchester CoC

On a single night in January 2020, at least 30 YYA were living on the streets of Manchester, in emergency shelters, or transitional housing programs for people experiencing homelessness (HUD Exchange, 2020). Among them, 17 were unaccompanied individuals, 13 were parenting, and 16 children accompanied those parenting YYA. It is important to note that these numbers only account for YYA who can be found, and do not include YYA who are couch-surfing, in permanent housing programs for people experiencing homelessness, or YYA who are living in or attempting to flee unsafe situations (e.g., domestic violence, CSE, or other forms of physical and psychological abuse). The PIT was also conducted in the middle of winter, when YYA may be more likely to find some sort of temporary shelter than in the spring, summer, or fall. All of this suggests that the PIT represents a minimum prevalence estimate for the community.

Annual counts may address some of the issues inherent in a PIT. According to our most recent HMIS download, 345 unique YYA in 338 YYA-led households accessed CoC resources in calendar year 2020 (HMIS, 2021). In addition, there were 90 young children in those households, putting the total number of people in YYA-led households who accessed CoC resources in 2020 at 435. Unfortunately, HMIS counts only consider YYA who choose to present and are enrolled in homelessness system services who participate in HMIS. These programs use relatively strict eligibility criteria, and so preclude YYA who have short experiences with homelessness, whose experiences are characterized as “couch surfing,” or who believe that they do not qualify and therefore never present to these programs for support. Finally, YYA in these systems tend to skew older as many programs are for 18 year olds and older and younger YYA may be reluctant to enter formal system services.

School systems also collect annual counts, and in School Year (SY) 2018-2019, the Manchester school district identified 100 “unaccompanied” students experiencing homelessness (Ed, 2019). About 73% of all students experiencing homelessness identify as being “doubled up” and only 21% are in shelters, Transitional Housing (TH), or unsheltered. In addition, these data only include students, which tend to skew towards YYA at or under 18. These both suggest that the school count and HMIS count may be counting a significant number of distinct individuals. It is also important to note that these school data represents only those students who were

identified by staff. In contrast, 16.1% of students using the annual Youth Risk Behavior Survey said that they had slept away from home for at least a night because they had been kicked out, ran away or were abandoned in the past 30 days (YRBS, 2019).

Finally, using a national average derived during the Voices of Youth Count initiative (Morton, 2018), we can estimate that as many as 1,497 YYA experience homelessness in Manchester each year. This estimate incorporates the key findings of Voices of Youth Count that 1 out of 10 18-24 year olds and 1 out of 30 13-17 year olds will experience some form of homelessness over the course of the year. Our estimate includes 10-24 year olds to account for how the census data are collected. It is possible that the rate of homelessness is different in Manchester NH than the national average, however it provides a useful well researched counterpoint to our other counts which we know have important limitations.

Characteristics Of YYA Experiencing Homelessness

Age

47 youth under the age of 18 engaged with homelessness system resources in CY 2020, accounting for approximately 13.62% of YYA in HMIS (HMIS, 2021). None were parenting. The rest of YYA engaging with the system were young adults between 18 and 24, accounting for 298 or 86.38% of all YYA. It is important to note that most system resources are targeted to either young adults and older adults, suggesting a system bias towards them. Neighboring states that collect data on the age YYA report first experiencing homelessness (regardless of whether they used a system resource) often report an age under 18 (e.g., Ross, 2020).

Race and Ethnicity

BIPOC represent 22.04% (Black = 14.7%) of the YYA in our system (HMIS, 2021). The rate is highest for youth (28.89%) and lowest for parenting YYA (14.04%). For perspective, only 7.7% of the general population identifies as Black. Similarly, 21.05% in HMIS identify as Latinx, but the rate is 31.34% for parenting YYA and only 17.47% for non-parenting young adults. 10.4% of the general population identifies as Latinx. As one YSP member reminded us, we are a city of refugees and need to pay special attention to the impact of our responses on a community that may be wary of the government and fearful of ICE. According to the New Hampshire

Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the state resettled 963 refugees between 2013 and 2019 (DHHS, 2020). During that same period across the state, 54% of refugees originated from African countries and 32% from Asian countries (DHHS, 2020a).

Gender and Sexual Orientation

23.08% of YYA in our homelessness system identify as LGBTQ (HMIS, 2021) and the highest reported rate is among minors (27.27%). Only 4.7% of the general population identify as LGBTQ, although young people are most likely to identify as LGBTQ (LGBT, 2019). 1.45% of YYA in our homelessness system identify as Trans (5 YYA) (HMIS, 2021) however estimates for the general YYA population are less than 1% (Herman, 2017). 48.94% of youth in HMIS identify as female (compared to 51.52% of all youth in Manchester), 46.81% identify as male (compared to 48.48%) and 4.26% identify as trans male. 48.05% of all non-parenting young adults in HMIS identify as female (compared to 57.32% of all young adults in Manchester), 50.65% identify as male (compared to 42.68%), 0.43% identify as trans female, and .87% identify as trans male. 68.66% of all parenting young adults in HMIS identify as female and 31.34% identify as male (HMIS, 2021).

Pregnant and Parenting

Our PIT identified 13 parenting YYA with 16 young children (HUD Exchange, 2021). According to HMIS, 60 families led by a YYA engaged in system services during CY 2020. That includes 60 households with 67 YYA and 90 young children. While most families in HMIS identified as white (86%), over 30% identified as latinx or hispanic. 85% of the parenting YYA identified as female and 15% as male. They were least likely to report a disabling condition, although the rate was still high at 22.39% (HMIS, 2021).

Health

Over 1/3 of YYA in HMIS identify having a disabling condition (42.5% for under 18), 28.70% report a mental health challenge (31% for 18-24), 8.4% report a developmental disability (14.89% for under 18), and 6.96% report a chronic condition (9.09% for non-parenting 18-24). A very small percentage of YYA report a substance use disorder related to either drugs or

alcohol. 2.90% of YYA in HMIS reported “drug abuse,” 5.22% reported “alcohol abuse,” and 6.96% reported both “drug and alcohol abuse” (HMIS, 2021).

Trauma was identified as a large—and largely ignored—issue. As one YSP member put it, “the gateway drug is trauma.” Trauma is bi-directional, leading to homelessness and caused by homelessness, and YYA identified a need to be more aware of that as a community. YYA also suggested that mental health may be hard to talk about in the black community and pain minimized, leading to additional system inequities. A system stakeholder also identified a policy gap for YYA with developmental disabilities, where they are pushed out of school and lose their support before they can requalify after they are 21, leading to homelessness. Finally, one YYA described parental behavioral health leading to “inescapable situations,” even when YYA are very responsible.

While the uninsured rate for healthcare across the CoC is high, 11.10% of all persons in Manchester are without health insurance, the rate is 19.3% for 19 to 25 year olds and 13.2% for Black residents and 28.7% for Hispanic or Latinx identifying residents. What’s more, the uninsured rate in six census tracts within the city are between 20% and 35% uninsured (Manchester, 2019).

Education

Only 47.06% of YYA in HMIS have at least a high school diploma or equivalent. If we only focus on young adults, 57.97% of non-parenting young adults and 70% of parenting young adults have at least a high school diploma or equivalent. No YYA in our system reported a post secondary degree (HMIS 2021). All students identified in schools as “homeless” (including students still living with their parents) in SY 2018/19 achieved outcomes in Math and Reading that were nearly 30% lower than their peers not experiencing homelessness (Ed, 2019). That achievement gap has ranged between 21% and 31.8% over the past nine school years.

Employment and Poverty

12.3% of people in Manchester live at or below the poverty line , but 27.8% of 18-24 year olds live at or below the poverty line. The unemployment rate was 5.3% , which is likely much higher for YYA (Census 2019). 30.11% of all YYA in HMIS reported current employment, including only

5.71% of minors, 35.6% of non-parenting young adults, and 41.67% of parenting young adults (HMIS, 2021).

Systems Involvement

21.52% of YYA in the homelessness system report child welfare involvement, and it is highest for unaccompanied 18-24 (28%). 15.79% report juvenile justice involvement, but higher for parenting YYA at 25% and minors at 19.05% (HMIS, 2021). The foster care rate in NH is only 0.57% with 886 exits in 2019, 8% of which (70) were identified by DHHS as “Aged Out/Planned Permanent Living Arrangement” (Child Trends, 2019, DHHSb., 2020). While there were 1,974 delinquency cases in the state in 2019, only 117 YYA were detained in a juvenile justice facility (DHHSb., 2020). Many of our parallel systems similarly struggle with racial equity, including within the justice system where fees, lack of training, and the timing of when YYA can access council feed predominantly BIPOC YYA into the homelessness system.

Commercial Sexual and Labor Exploitation and Domestic Violence

We have limited information when it comes to commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) and labor exploitation. System providers did not collect CSE data from 69.14% of YYA. 9 participants, representing 8.33% of all YYA in HMIS did report CSE or sex trafficking and 8 participants representing 7.55% of all YYA in HMIS reported labor exploitation or trafficking (HMIS 2021). There were 35 active human trafficking investigations in New Hampshire in 2020 and Waypoint served 5 survivors in 2020. It is important to note that the Waypoint numbers were lower than previous years and may be due to their funding ending in 2020. Over a 5 year period, Waypoint’s program served 59 survivors, 5 identified as minors and 54 identified as adults. During 2020, DCYF addressed 21 allegations of youth concerning human trafficking, 20 for sex trafficking and 1 was labor trafficking, between the ages of 6 and 17 (Halter, 2021). A national study led by Covenant House NYC and conducted by Loyola and Upenn in 2018 found that 19.4% of YYA experiencing homelessness were survivors of human trafficking, (15% CSE, 7.4% labor trafficking, 3% both) (Murphy, 2018; Wolfe, 2018).

We have slightly better homelessness system data on domestic violence where providers did not collect data in only 18.06% of cases. 35.59% report being survivors of domestic violence,

including 42.86% of minors, 32.83% of non-parenting young adults, and 40.32% of parenting young adults.

Location Diversity

80% of minors entered homelessness services after staying or living in a family member's (60%) or friend's (20%) room, apartment or house. The remainder came from Place Not Meant for Human Habitation, (7.50%), Emergency Shelter or Host Home (5.00%) Transitional housing (5.00%) or a Hospital or other residential medical facility (2.50%).

Most non-parenting young adults entered homelessness services from places not meant for human habitation (27.05%), followed by couch surfing (22.71%), and living with family (22.71%). 9.1% came from Emergency Shelter or a Host Home and 7.73% from a unit that they rented themselves. The remainder came from Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility (2.42%), Substance abuse treatment facility or detox (2.42%), Hospital or other residential medical facility (0.97%), Foster Care Home or Foster Care Group Home (0.97%), Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility (0.97%), a Hotel or motel paid for without voucher (0.97%), homelessness system permanent housing (0.97%), a Safe Haven program (0.48%), or a unit that they themselves owned (0.48%).

Parenting YYA in the homelessness system were also most likely to come from places not meant for human habitation (27.69%). The second most likely prior living situation was an emergency shelter or host home (21.54%), followed by a unit that they rented on their own (16.92%), staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house (13.85%), and staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house (10.77%). The remainder came from a hotel or motel paid for without a voucher (3.08%), a unit they rented with an ongoing housing subsidy (3.08%), transitional housing (1.54%), and a unit that they owned with an ongoing housing subsidy (1.54%). (All data in this section from HMIS, 2021)

Resources

The following section identifies resources in Manchester New Hampshire that YYA experiencing homelessness may need and to which they might have access. It includes housing resources, non-housing homelessness resources (those dedicated or targeted to people experiencing homelessness), and other non-housing resources targeted to all populations, but important and available to YYA experiencing homelessness. The goal of this basic analysis is to name the programs, offer a simple categorization, and where readily available, describe programs' capacity, so that we can begin to match the prevalence and characteristics above with the availability of resources. A comprehensive CNA will add detail and analysis to assess whether these pictures align and ascribe a need where it exists.

Housing

We identified 12 housing programs and approximately 300 beds for people experiencing homelessness in the community. Additionally, there are 50 beds made available each winter to protect residents from the elements. Unfortunately, only four of those programs are designed with special capacity to support YYA with a total of 24 beds. That number includes four crisis residential beds, 15 TH beds, and five RRH beds. Further complicating access, the crisis residential beds are only available for youth under 18, nine of the TH beds are for individuals under 21, six of the TH beds are for young parents under 21, and the five RRH beds are for young adults 18-25. There is no dedicated emergency shelter space for 18-25 year olds and only five beds of permanent housing with the special capacity to serve young adults from 21-25. There is similar specialization among the non-YYA designated remaining beds in the community, including eligibility requirements or a focus on adults with substance use disorder, families, severe mental illness, and those experiencing chronic homelessness. This significantly limits options for YYA.

Market rate housing appears to be out of reach for most YYA as the country's affordable housing crisis appears to be present in Manchester. While often talked about with respect to the nation's largest metropolitan areas—New York City, San Francisco, Boston, etc—the increase in average housing costs has been precipitous over the last several years throughout NH, rising 6 percent

from 2020 to 2021 statewide alone. In Hillsborough County specifically (much of the data on housing affordability is captured at the county level), the median rent for a two-bedroom apartment has risen 28.6 percent over the past 5 years to \$1,643 per month. NH Housing estimates that residents would need an annual salary of \$65,700 to afford an apartment at the median rent, roughly 133% of the average renter household income. While the vacancy rate has been low for at least the last ten years, it was 0.9 percent in 2021 and ranged between 0.9 and 2.3 percent from 2016 to 2020 (NH Housing, 2021).

Non-Housing Homelessness Resources

We identified three main non-housing homelessness resources in Manchester, NH, all of which provide an array of services and support to people experiencing homelessness. The Outreach Collaborative, an effort of Waypoint, Mental Health Center of Greater Manchester, FIT, Healthcare for the Homeless, and the Manchester Fire Department & Emergency Medical Services, meets people out on the street and in the community, provides emergency basic needs support, information about community resources including emergency shelter and housing, and connections to those resources. Waypoint is the only collaborative member focused on and trained to support YYA.

The Waypoint Drop-In Youth Resource Center supports YYA ages 12 to 22 Monday through Friday. It supports 15- 20 YYA each day and offers an array of basic needs supports and connections for these YYA, including, food, clothing, laundry, showers, computer and phone access, and connections to Waypoint programming, documentation support, connection to State benefits including Medicaid, and access to education and vocational resources, physical and mental healthcare, and emergency shelter and housing options, among other activities and services.

1269 Cafe is a faith-based outreach program that provides hot meals, showers, clothing, laundry service, short term storage lockers, and onsite support services such as medical care, recovery meetings, counseling, job training and placement. The program primarily serves older adults between the ages of 30 and 60. While the program operates six days a week from 10:30 AM to

4:00 PM, each individual program maintains its own schedule (e.g., the food pantry is open Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday).

Other Non-Housing Resources

We identified a variety of relevant services across the following eight categories: financial (3), LGBTQ+ support (1), education or vocational (4), general support (7), domestic violence and human trafficking (3), substance use (7), positive recreation and mentoring (8), general and sexual health services (8). Very few of these resources were designed for YYA, with the exception of the LGBTQ+, positive recreation and mentoring, and educational and vocational services. Similarly, very few have trained capacity to support YYA experiencing homelessness and housing instability.

<p><u>Financial Services</u> Manchester City Welfare Department - Financial services DHHS Navigators/SOAR certified staff - enrollment benefit Southern New Hampshire Services CAP - Financial services, financial literacy, case management</p>	<p><u>Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking</u> YWCA - Domestic Violence & Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Work Salvation Army - Oasis - Domestic Violence & Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Work Real Life Giving - Domestic Violence & Human Trafficking/Commercial Sex Work</p>
<p><u>General Support</u> 211 - Helpline FIT Food Pantry Mutual Aid Relief Fund Manchester Community Resource Center - Internet access & connection to resources New Hampshire Legal Assistance - Legal assistance Manchester City Library - Internet access International Institute of New England - Refugee & Immigrant services Manchester Transit Authority - Transportation OutFITters</p>	<p><u>General and Sexual Health Services</u> The Moore Center - Disability services Easterseals - Child care, disability services & documentation needs Planned Parenthood - Pregnancy and parenting services Amoskeag - Health services Mental Health Center of Greater Manchester - Mental health services Elliot Health System Catholic Medical Center Mobile Crisis Response Team (MCRT)</p>
<p><u>Substance Use</u> Manchester Metro Treatment Center - Methadone Clinic Manchester Comprehensive Treatment Center - Methadone Clinic Clinic - Methadone Clinic Queen City Exchange - Harm Reduction program Farnum - Substance use services Granite Pathways - Substance use services HOPE for Recovery - Substance use services Fast Forward - Behavioral Health</p>	<p><u>Positive Recreation and Mentoring</u> Makin It Happen - Mentoring & Positive Recreation Salvation Army Teen Night - Positive Recreation Roca Kidz Club - Mentoring & Positive Recreation Boys & Girls Club - Positive Recreation Girls Inc. - Positive Recreation Manchester Police Athletic League - Positive Recreation YMCA - Mentoring & Positive Recreation Big Brothers Big Sisters - Mentoring</p>
<p><u>Educational and Vocational</u> Manchester School District School Social Workers Easterseals MyTurn - Employment and training Job Corps - Employment and training NH Works Office Manchester Community College</p>	<p><u>LGBTQ+ Support Services</u> Outright via YWCA - LGBTQ support services</p>

Conclusion

This Prevalence and Characteristics Report reveals that YYA homelessness is a serious crisis that demands attention (as many as 1,497 YYA may experience homelessness every year) and is a community challenge that, in its most extreme forms, Manchester can meet and solve (we only see 30 YYA on any given night during our homelessness counts). It is also a complex issue that sits at the intersection of numerous community issues and efforts. This report reinforces that understanding YYA homelessness must include assessing the impacts of racism, homophobia, affordable housing, employment, substance use, CSE, etc. But we need a more intensive effort to add context to the data that we have, fill in gaps related to certain populations, and prioritize these issues to better understand the weight of our need.

During the next phase of our work, we will speak with system leaders, community partners, and YYA to learn where these data points fall short. Some, for example, describe specific subpopulations of YYA, rather than all YYA experiencing homelessness, while others can only be understood with a better understanding of how the information is collected, what biases are present in responses, what respondents think they are responding to, and which YYA are actually responding. These experts will also help us understand what we are missing, including new issues to explore (e.g., micro-community variation and tensions, other system access issues) and where to find information that we don't yet have access to (e.g., data on adult criminal justice system use, CSE, community political dynamics, and YYA preferences for a whole host of resources). They will also help us to understand which issues community members feel most strongly about, weigh most heavily on their minds, and believe are the most important or ready to solve.

YYA Homelessness is often invisible or harder to identify due to the nature of the population experiencing homelessness, its multi-jurisdictional nature, and the limited experience most of our systems have in collecting or consolidating comprehensive information about it (Morton, 2018). The results of this report bear that out, and a CNA will allow us to first paint that more complete picture and then use it to create a plan to prevent and end YYA homelessness that better matches the data and knowledge of our community stakeholders.

SOURCE MATERIAL (Links to Externally Hosted Resources)

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APPENDIX A: PREVALENCE SNAPSHOT

Table 1. 2020 CoC Prevalence Data

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) tracks homelessness system use. The data below represents service use for YYA over the course of a single year, CY 2020.

	UY under 18	%	UY 18-24	%	Youth in Households with 1+ Youth (18-24) and 1+ Child (<18)	%	Total
Total YYA	47	13.62%	231	66.96%	67	19.42%	345
Total YYA Households	46	13.61%	232	68.64%	60	17.75%	338
Total Children in Households headed by YYA		0.00%		0.00%	90	100.00%	90
Total People in YYA Households	47	10.80%	231	53.10%	157	36.09%	435

The PIT is a point-in-time count conducted on a single day. The HMIS data is annual for CY 2020.

2020	PIT	%	HMIS	%	Notes
All YYA					Does not include children of parenting YYA. All persons counted during the PIT were in emergency shelter.
Unaccompanied YYA between 18 and 24					HMIS includes 9 in non-parenting couples. 53% of households are without children.
Unaccompanied YYA under 18					Both HMIS and PIT tend to skew older based on methodology and program target population
Parenting YYA between 18 and 24					HMIS includes 92 single and 16 two-parent households. 45% of households are families. 46% of parents are 18 to 24
Parenting YYA under 18					HMIS includes 1 single and no two-parent households. 45% of households are families. 0.4% of parents are under 18
Children of Parenting YYA					HMIS includes 129 children in single and 13 children in two-parent households

Table 2. Manchester Schools McKinney-Vento Data for SY19-20

This is an annual count for students who identify at any point during the school year

Primary Nighttime Residence for Students Identified as Experiencing Homelessness (Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket Counties)	Total Number of Students Experiencing Homelessness <i>(All rows include children and youth in families, except for "Unaccompanied Youth")</i>
Shelters	
Doubled-up	
Unaccompanied Youth	
Unsheltered (e.g., cars, parks, etc.)	
Hotels/Motels	
Total	

Table 3. Housing Inventory Chart

This is an annual account of beds used to house persons experiencing homelessness in Manchester